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MONTANA AND Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

2nd Quarter 1994

Volume 24, Number 2

Economic Highlights & Employment Outlook

Montana's Civilian Labor Force averaged 441,200 during the first quarter of 1994—an increase of 9,700 over the previous quarter, and of 12,400 over the second quarter of 1993.

Employment

Total average employment averaged 421,200 for the quarter—showing a large increase of 17,800 both over the previous quarter and over the second quarter of 1993.

Unemployment

The number of Montanans estimated to be unemployed for the quarter was 20,000—down 8,000 from the previous quarter average, and down 5,400 from the second quarter of 1993.

The average unemployment rate for the quarter was 4.5 percent—down 2 full percentage points from the

previous quarter, and 1.4 points from the corresponding quarter of 1993.

Total Non-Agricultural Employment

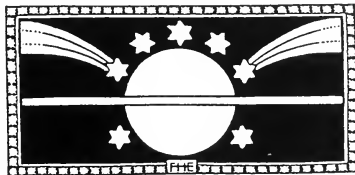
**** NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.**

Total non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment averaged 334,100 for the quarter—up 10,300 jobs over the quarter, and 6,000 over the year.

Over-the-year job gains amounted to about 5,100 private sector and 900 public sector jobs. Most private sector growth took place in SERVICES and TRADE—with additional growth in CONSTRUCTION and FINANCE, INSURANCE &

REAL ESTATE. Most public sector growth took place in local and state education.

MINING averaged 5,600 jobs during the first quarter of 1994—up about 200 over the previous quarter, and

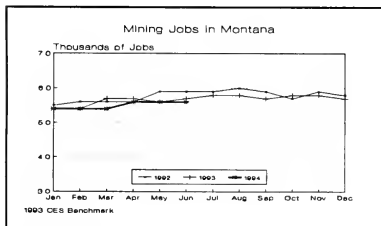
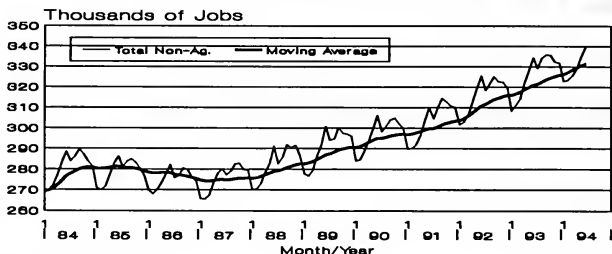


Quarterly Trends

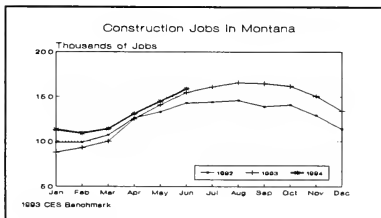
Quarter	— Montana —				— U. S. —
	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
1994 - 2nd	441,200	421,200	20,000	4.5%	6.1%
1994 - 1st	431,500	403,400	28,000	6.5%	7.3%
1993 - 4th	424,800	399,900	24,900	5.9%	6.1%
1993 - 3rd	433,500	411,300	22,200	5.1%	6.6%
1993 - 2nd	428,800	403,400	25,400	5.9%	6.9%
1993 - 1st	420,900	389,400	31,500	7.5%	7.6%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1994 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Total Non-Agricultural Jobs In Montana: January 1984-June 1994

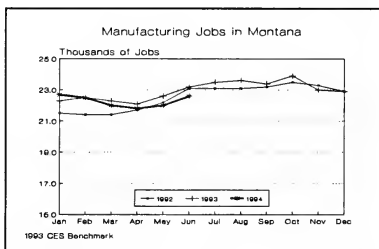


about the same as second quarter 1993 job levels.



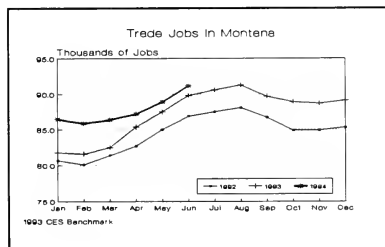
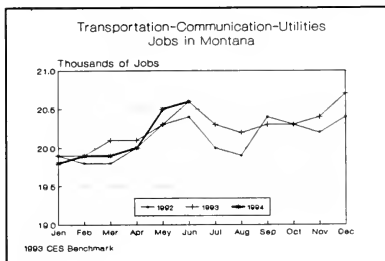
CONSTRUCTION averaged 14,500 jobs—up about 3,300 over the quarter, and about 500 jobs over the year. **Heavy construction** was up a seasonal 1,700 jobs over the quarter, and 300

over the year. **Special trades** was up 1,200 jobs over the quarter, and 200 over the year. **General building contractors** was up 500 and 100 jobs, respectively.

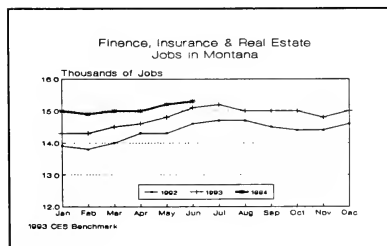


MANUFACTURING averaged 22,100 jobs for the quarter. Job levels were down over the quarter by about 400, with most of that decline in **logging**. An over-the-year decline of 500 jobs reflected **lumber & wood products** layoffs that occurred in late 1993.

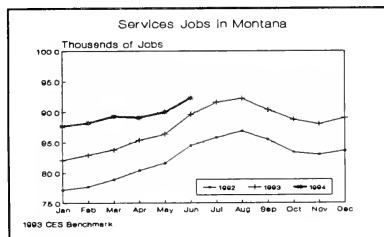
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 20,400 jobs—up about 500 jobs over the previous quarter and 100 over the second quarter of 1993.



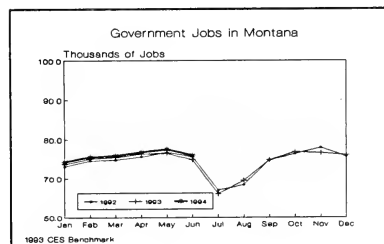
Second quarter **TRADE** jobs averaged 89,100—up 2,800 jobs over the previous quarter, and 1,500 over the second quarter of 1993. **Wholesale trade** showed about 300 more jobs than a year before. **Retail trade** was up about 1,300 jobs over the year, with the biggest gains in **automotive dealers** and **department stores**.



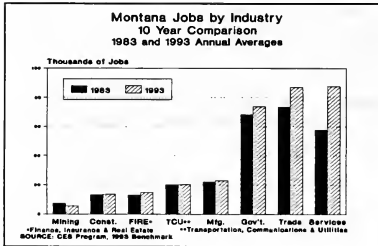
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 15,200 jobs for the quarter—up about 200 over the quarter, and 400 over the year. **Real estate** was 200 jobs ahead of second quarter 1993, and small, over-the-year gains also showed up in **depository institutions** and **commercial banks**.



SERVICES averaged 90,500 jobs—up 2,100 over the quarter, and 3,400 over the year. Some of the biggest over-the-year gains came in **amusement, including movies; health services; hotels & other lodging places; and social services**.



TOTAL GOVERNMENT jobs in Montana averaged 76,800 for the quarter—up 1,500 over the quarter and 900 over the year. Almost all **GOVERNMENT** jobs gained over the year were in **state education** and **local education**.

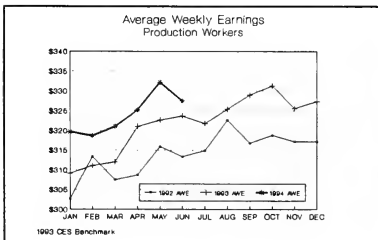


10-Year Industry Comparison

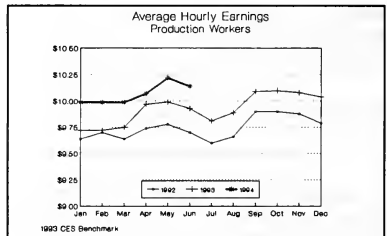
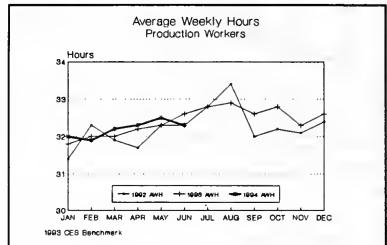
A 10-year comparison of industry job levels, shown in the graph above, illustrates the extent to which job levels have declined, held steady, or increased between 1983 and 1993 within Montana's major industries. MINING was down by about 1,700 jobs, and TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES finished 1993 at about the same job levels as 1983. CONSTRUCTION; FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE; MANUFACTURING and GOVERNMENT built slight job increases. TRADE made a respectable gain in jobs. And job increases in SERVICES moved that industry ahead of GOVERNMENT and TRADE in job totals.

Average Weekly Hours & Earnings

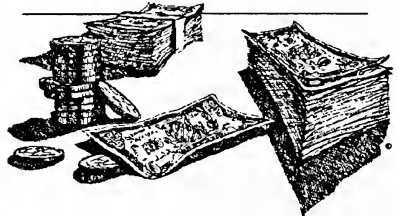
Average weekly earnings averaged \$328.31 for the second quarter—up \$8.51 over the previous quarter, and \$5.83 over the second quarter of 1993.



Average weekly hours averaged 32.4—up 0.4 hours over the previous quarter, and the same as the second quarter of 1993.



Average hourly earnings averaged \$10.14 for the quarter—up 15 cents over the quarter, and 18 cents over the year.



First Annual Labor Day Report

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry has prepared a first annual Labor Day Report that is scheduled to be introduced to the people of Montana by Gov. Marc Racicot during a press conference in Helena Sept. 2.

According to the 1994 report, titled "Profile of the Montana Worker," the average Montana worker:

- is 35-44 years old;
- has a high school diploma or equivalent, and may have post-secondary education or training;
- is a full-time employee of a private, for-profit company;
- works in the services or trade industry sector;
- is employed in a service (e.g. police, firefighter, cook, food server, nursing aide, janitor, hairdresser) or administrative support (e.g. computer operator, secretary, clerk, bookkeeper, clerical supervisor) occupation;
- earns \$18,900 per year (\$9.09 per hour);and,
- is married with a working spouse, and probably has at least one child.

The report was prepared by the department's Research and Analysis Bureau. Information was derived from Bureau of the Census data, and state and national labor statistics.



Industry News from Around the State

Agriculture

- **The Montana Agricultural Statistics Service** reports hot, dry weather has stressed some crops. Drought alerts had been issued in 22 Montana counties by the end of June.
- **Cold weather in the Billings area** during April necessitated the reseeding of some of Montana's sugar beet crop, according to a sugar beet industry spokesman.

Mining

- **Close to 60 workers** were laid off during April and May at 3 Madison County talc mines. Luzenac America Inc. laid off nearly 30 workers at its Antler Chlorite mine near Silver Star and Yellowstone mine near Ennis in late April. Then Luzenac closed its newly-purchased Johnny Gulch mine near Ennis in May, affecting about another 30 workers. The company currently owns 4 mines and 2 talc mills in Madison County and employs about 190 people, according to a company spokesman.
- **The Golden Sunlight gold mine** near Whitehall shut down its mill in June because of problems with ground shifting underneath the mill. A mine spokesman says the company hopes moving a 40-million ton waste rock pile will stop the earth movement. In the meantime, affected workers have been working in other operations at the mine.

Construction

- **Ground has been broken** for a new business administration building on the University of Montana campus in Missoula. The 3-story, \$12 million building is scheduled to be finished by the summer of 1996.
- **Buttrey Food and Drug** is building a new store in Missoula, and has announced plans to build a second store in Helena.
- **Construction has begun** on a \$5 million retirement complex in Great Falls. The Cambridge Place Retirement Community will include 61 independent-living apartments. The facility should be open next spring, according to a spokesman for Leisure Care Inc.

- **A new shopping center** being built in Missoula should be open by Thanksgiving, according to a spokesman for Inland Properties. Located at the corner of Reserve Street and Mullan Road, Northgate Plaza Shopping Center will house a grocery store and other retail shops.

Manufacturing

- **The U.S. Forest Service** reports that the volume of wood cut on timberlands in Montana and northern Idaho dropped 6.1 percent in 1993 from the year before. Timber cutting decreased on public forest land — but increased by 7.9 percent on private land.
- **Brand-S Lumber** has announced plans to shut down its value-added products division at an undisclosed time because of changes in the value-added wood products market, increased competition and declining timber quality. A spokesman says the company would try to find jobs for about 2 dozen affected workers at Brand-S sawmills in Livingston and Oregon.
- **A former resident has come back home** to Superior with a bicycle helmet manufacturing business and jobs, he estimates, for about 30 people. Formerly located in Bellevue, Wash., the Superior Safety Corp. will manufacture and assemble polystyrene helmets at its Superior plant.
- **A company that creates automation software** for hotel telephones has announced that it is moving its computer services department from Las Vegas to Stevensville. Hotel Networks has purchased 25 acres on the edge of the Lee Metcalf Wildlife Refuge, and will create software there that is used to automatically link hotel telephones to a worldwide system. Five new employees will be hired immediately, a spokesman says, and more should be added within 2 years. Two of the company's directors are former Montana residents. The company's market and sales force will stay in Las Vegas.
- **Lee Enterprises Inc.** has purchased American & World Geographic Publishing Co., which is best known for producing *Montana Magazine* and a series of geographic books about Montana. The Helena-based publishing business will be operated by The Billings Gazette.

- **The owners** of a Manhattan business that manufactures wooden decoys and decorative items were honored by the U.S. Small Business Administration in May as Montana's small business persons of the year. About 65 workers create wooden duck decoys, upland game birds, song birds, fish, tables, lamps and signs for Big Sky Carvers—shipping about 60,000 pieces a year to markets in 17 countries. Items are also sold through 52 catalogs—and at the company's retail store that recently opened next door to the factory.
- **A new Bozeman company** called Reliable Transaction Processing Inc. has developed a hand-held, wireless computer that allows doctors and nurses to quickly track and update patients' medical records. The MediK device uses a touch screen that allows medical professionals to quickly enter information—and then transmit it by infrared waves to a personal computer. The company has received a federal community development block grant, and has pledged to hire 23 assembly plant workers.
- **A&S Tribal Industries**, based in Poplar, has received a federal Defense Conversion Grant to buy equipment and pay start-up costs for the manufacture of ceramic ovens and food warmers. The tribal-owned company is also manufacturing ice-cream dispensing machines.
- **Big Sky Laser Technologies, Inc.** of Bozeman has sold the laser beam diagnostic products part of its business to a California laser firm, and will use the money to help with the design and manufacture of lasers for the medical and scientific fields. All but 1 of the 8 displaced workers have accepted jobs with the involved companies. Big Sky Laser Technologies currently employs 24 people full time.
- **A Billings company** is manufacturing monitors that measure and record the volume of gases that go up industrial smokestacks. A spokesman for Energy and Environmental Measurement Corp./Environmental Measurement Research Corp. says some monitors are being used at smelters and refineries in Montana—but most of the monitors are sold to out-of-state firms. The company produces 15 to 20 monitors per month and employs 16 people.
- **Three men are starting up a brewery** in Missoula that they say will produce 3 basic beers as

well as seasonal and specialty brews. Big Sky Brewing Co. products should be on the market later in the year, they say.

- **Clover Leaf Dairy** has closed in Helena.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

- **Delta Air Lines** has announced a 32 percent increase in flights between Missoula and Salt Lake City. A Missoula International Airport spokesman said the additional Delta flights will help compensate for the loss of Continental Airlines, which pulled out of Missoula in March.

Trade

- **Rimrock Mall** in Billings will soon have an Eddie Bauer store, according to a company spokesman. A Northern Reflections women's apparel store already has opened at the mall. Both stores carry casual, outdoorsy clothes.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

- **The Bank of Montana bank card center** moved from Great Falls to Des Moines, Iowa in June in what a Norwest Bank spokesman termed an efficiency move. Norwest recently acquired the Bank of Montana system, and already had a big bank card office in Des Moines. Of the 20 workers employed at the Great Falls office, 2 have found jobs with Norwest Bank in Great Falls. Others received severance packages, the spokesman said, and are being kept aware of Norwest job openings.
- **A new life insurance company** based in Missoula started up in June. Amwest Life Assurance Corp. will concentrate, initially, on meeting the insurance needs of Amwest stockholders, according to a company spokesman. He says the life insurance company hopes to also enter the tax-preparation and real estate markets—and to expand into other states. Ten people currently work in the Missoula office, he says, and 40 field people work in marketing.
- **The board of directors** of the First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Montana has approved a plan to form a holding company with First Federal as the principal subsidiary. A spokesman says the holding company structure would provide additional flexibility in future business activities.

Services

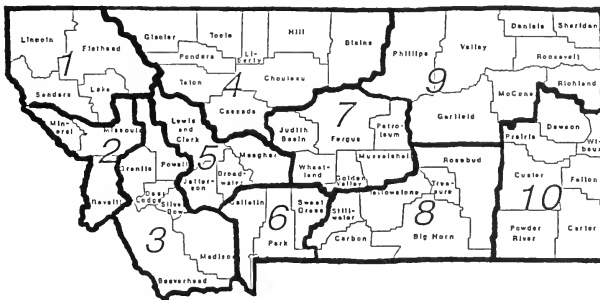
- **St. James Community Hospital** in Butte closed its inpatient psychiatric unit in June, eliminating 13 jobs. A hospital spokesman says the unit did not fit in with the changing nature of mental health care and was not a good use of hospital resources.
- **Staff levels are down** at Missoula's 2 hospitals because shorter hospital stays have necessitated personnel cutbacks, spokesmen say. Full-time equivalent (FTE) positions are down at St. Patrick Hospital from about 950 in April 1993 to 870 in April 1994. FTEs dropped from about 710 to about 670 at Missoula Community Medical Center during roughly the same time period, and a spokesman says that Missoula Community plans to reduce its work force by another 60 positions this year, primarily through attrition.
- **A Billings-based health care organization** created by St. Vincent Hospital is the first in Montana to be licensed by the state as a managed care organization (MCO). Yellowstone Community Health Plan is a stand-alone, non-profit, tax-exempt health care organization that emphasizes preventive care and managed use of health services.
- **An IMAX Theater**, restaurant and gift store/art gallery have opened at West Yellowstone's Grizzly Park. The 350-seat theater is showing the documentary "Yellowstone—Grizzlies, Geysers and Grandeur." The 3 additions to Grizzly Park are located north of the park's bear-watching compound.
- **A Butte company** that specializes in burning medical waste uses a microwave system to burn waste without emitting fumes, and anticipates employing 10 to 15 workers. A spokesman says Sure Way Systems has contracts with numerous medical clinics and hospitals.
- **North American Van Lines** has opened a satellite truck driving school in Billings. Most graduates will enter North American's summer driving program, a spokesman says, which provides drivers for the moving industry's busiest season. Others will look for a permanent job in the trucking industry. The school charges no tuition.

- **The Federation of Fly Fishers** is moving its fly fishing education center and museum from West Yellowstone to Livingston in the fall. Present plans call for keeping administrative offices in Bozeman. The federation represents more than 200,000 fly fishermen around the world.

Government

- **Extended unemployment benefits** have been authorized for former Champion International Corp. and Crown Pacific employees put out of work by wood mill closures in Bonner, Libby and Superior. U.S. Labor Secretary Robert Reich ruled that unfair trade practices by Canada's softwood lumber industry were a factor in the mill closures.
- **The state has purchased** the abandoned Rivendell Psychiatric Center in Billings, and is remodeling the hospital into a 46-bed women's prison. The state's women prisoners are currently housed at Warm Springs.
- **The Internal Revenue Service** has agreed to restore tax-exempt status to the Church Universal and Triumphant in return for CUT agreeing not to accumulate weapons on its Montana ranch and to dispose of existing weapons. The IRS had earlier revoked CUT's tax exempt status for amassing a stockpile of military-style weapons. Church members will be allowed to keep weapons in their homes and vehicles in accordance with federal and local laws.

Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.



Montana's Wage Information Regions

Region 1: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln and Sanders Counties

Region 2: Mineral, Missoula and Ravalli Counties

Region 3: Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison, Powell and Silverbow Counties

Region 4: Blaine, Cascade, Chouteau, Glacier, Hill, Liberty,

Powder, Teton and Toole Counties

Region 5: Broadwater, Jefferson, Meagher, and Lewis & Clark Counties

Region 6: Gallatin, Park and Sweet Grass Counties

Region 7: Fergus, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell,

Petroleum and Wheatland Counties

Region 8: Big Horn, Carbon, Rosebud, Sullywater, Treasure

and Yellowstone Counties

Region 9: Daniels, Garfield, McCone, Phillips, Richland,

Roosevelt, Sheridan and Valley Counties

Region 10: Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Powder River,

Prairie and Wibaux Counties

Prevailing Wage Rates* Established for Alien Certification

Occupation	DOT Code**	Wage Rate	Date Set	Area
Industrial Engineer	012.167-030	\$22.43 per Hour	04/28/94	Statewide
Public Relations Representative	165.067-010	\$12.37 per Hour	05/10/94	Region 9***
Research Associate	199.364-014	\$24,441.30 per Year	05/10/94	Statewide
Medical Technologist	078.261-038	\$11.71 per Hour	05/20/94	Statewide
Medical Technologist	078.261-038	\$12.01 per Hour	05/20/94	Region 4***
Assistant Math Professor	090.227-010	\$25,264.00 per Year	05/24/94	U. of M. only
Guide, Hunting and Fishing	353.161-010	\$ 6.08 per Hour	05/26/94	Region 6***
General Practitioner	070.101-022	\$33.85 per Hour	06/02/94	Statewide
Software Engineer	030.062-010	\$30,731.74 per Year	06/02/94	Statewide
Accountant	160.162-018	\$12.47 per Hour	06/16/94	Region 8***
Mgr., Electronic Data Processing	169.167-030	\$17.83 per Hour	06/16/94	Region 5***
President, any Industry	189.117-026	\$12.59 per Hour	06/21/94	Statewide
Registered Nurse	075.364-010	\$15.39 per Hour	08/04/94	Statewide
Physical Therapist	076.121-014	\$18.83 per Hour	08/04/94	Statewide
Research Assistant Professor	090.227-010	\$33,929.00 per Year	08/08/94	Statewide
Accountant	160.162-018	\$13.50 per Hour	08/12/94	Statewide
Nanny	301.677-010	\$ 4.61 per Hour	08/15/94	Statewide

*These rates are not the official prevailing wage rates that must be used for public works contracts. Those wage rates may be obtained from the Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry's Employment Relations Division or a local Job Service office.

**U.S. Department of Labor *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* job description code number.

***See map above for state wage information regions.

TABLE I-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

94 BM
 JUNE 1994 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOY- MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	444,627	425,759	18,868	4.2%
YELLOWSTONE	67,618	65,307	2,311	3.4%
CASCADE	36,296	34,734	1,562	4.3%
BEAVERHEAD	4,873	4,723	150	3.1%
BIG HORN	4,560	4,022	538	11.8%
BLAINE	3,008	2,841	167	5.6%
BROADWATER	1,919	1,864	55	2.9%
CARBON	4,194	3,997	197	4.7%
CARTER	1,104	1,082	22	2.0%
CHOUTEAU	2,948	2,870	78	2.6%
CLUSTER	6,665	6,495	170	2.6%
DANIELS	1,353	1,331	22	1.6%
DAWSON	5,078	4,982	96	1.9%
DEER LODGE	3,992	3,723	269	6.7%
FALLON	1,721	1,657	64	3.7%
FERGUS	6,098	5,889	209	3.4%
FLATHEAD	38,561	36,636	1,925	5.0%
GALLATIN	34,295	33,733	562	1.6%
GARFIELD	1,129	1,089	40	3.5%
GLACIER	5,549	4,873	676	12.2%
GOLDEN VALLEY	588	547	41	7.0%
GRANITE	1,426	1,354	72	5.0%
HILL	8,807	8,391	416	4.7%
JEFFERSON	4,242	4,140	102	2.4%
JUDITH BASIN	1,186	1,136	50	4.2%
LAKE	9,751	9,112	639	6.6%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,147	26,085	1,062	3.9%
LIBERTY	1,075	1,050	25	2.3%
LINCOLN	8,184	7,232	952	11.6%
MCCONE	1,299	1,277	22	1.7%
MADISON	3,456	3,330	126	3.6%
MEAGHER	1,095	1,065	30	2.7%
MINERAL	1,674	1,558	116	6.9%
MISSOULA	49,183	47,304	1,879	3.8%
MUSSELSHELL	1,954	1,837	117	6.0%
PARK	10,889	10,626	263	2.4%
PETROLEUM	381	373	8	2.1%
PHILLIPS	2,685	2,620	65	2.4%
PONDERA	3,263	3,161	102	3.1%
POWDER RIVER	1,435	1,409	26	1.8%
POWELL	2,680	2,491	189	7.1%
PRAIRIE	752	736	16	2.1%
RAVALLI	13,805	13,255	550	4.0%
RICHLAND	5,763	5,444	319	5.5%
ROOSEVELT	4,382	3,966	416	9.5%
ROSEBUD	4,217	3,872	345	8.2%
SANDERS	4,049	3,744	305	7.5%
SHERIDAN	2,312	2,280	32	1.4%
SILVER BOW	16,894	16,040	854	5.1%
STILLWATER	3,710	3,585	125	3.4%
SWEET GRASS	1,970	1,933	37	1.9%
TETON	3,273	3,196	77	2.4%
TOOLE	3,055	2,942	113	3.7%
TREASURE	550	538	12	2.2%
VALLEY	4,727	4,574	153	3.2%
WHEATLAND	1,147	1,074	73	6.4%
WIBAUX	655	627	28	4.3%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	31,389	30,225	1,164	3.7%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	62,988	60,559	2,429	3.9%

MSLA/RAVALLI LMA

SQL/RAVALLI LMA

SQL FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

94 BM
MAY 1994 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOY- MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	438,778	419,864	18,914	4.3%
YELLOWSTONE	67,080	64,753	2,327	3.5%
CASCADE	36,145	34,587	1,558	4.3%
BEAVERHEAD	4,877	4,731	146	3.0%
BIG HORN	4,659	4,146	513	11.0%
BLAINE	3,239	3,066	173	5.3%
BROADWATER	1,924	1,858	66	3.4%
CARBON	4,202	3,964	238	5.7%
CARTER	1,098	1,070	28	2.6%
CHOUTEAU	2,972	2,891	81	2.7%
CUSTER	6,666	6,499	167	2.5%
DANIELS	1,357	1,336	21	1.5%
DAWSON	5,159	5,043	116	2.2%
DEER LODGE	3,951	3,714	237	6.0%
FALLON	1,675	1,646	29	1.7%
FERGUS	6,109	5,918	191	3.1%
FLATHEAD	36,790	34,661	2,129	5.8%
GALLATIN	33,657	32,832	825	2.5%
GARFIELD	1,119	1,085	34	3.0%
GLACIER	5,242	4,617	625	11.9%
GOLDEN VALLEY	608	573	35	5.8%
GRANITE	1,360	1,292	68	5.0%
HILL	8,831	8,446	385	4.4%
JEFFERSON	4,209	4,104	105	2.5%
JUDITH BASIN	1,150	1,103	47	4.1%
LAKE	9,544	8,931	613	6.4%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,763	25,857	906	3.4%
LIBERTY	1,150	1,121	29	2.5%
LINCOLN	7,877	6,812	1,065	13.5%
MCCONE	1,284	1,262	22	1.7%
MADISON	3,274	3,177	97	3.0%
MEAGHER	1,045	992	53	5.1%
MINERAL	1,613	1,477	136	8.4%
MISSOULA	48,563	46,654	1,909	3.9%
MUSSELSHELL	1,954	1,839	115	5.9%
PARK	10,095	9,783	312	3.1%
PETROLEUM	339	331	8	2.4%
PHILLIPS	2,750	2,688	62	2.3%
PONDERA	3,294	3,219	75	2.3%
POWDER RIVER	1,323	1,304	19	1.4%
POWELL	2,683	2,499	184	6.9%
PRAIRIE	721	709	12	1.7%
RAVALLI	13,642	13,073	569	4.2%
RICHLAND	5,731	5,442	289	5.0%
ROOSEVELT	4,481	4,156	325	7.3%
ROSEBUD	4,395	4,138	257	5.8%
SANDERS	5,926	3,527	399	10.2%
SHERIDAN	2,391	2,264	27	1.1%
SILVER BOW	16,720	15,984	736	4.4%
STILLWATER	3,772	3,658	114	3.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,874	1,843	31	1.7%
TETON	3,274	3,194	80	2.4%
TOOLE	3,141	3,021	120	3.8%
TREASURE	549	537	12	2.2%
VALLEY	4,566	4,443	123	2.7%
WHEATLAND	1,324	1,277	47	3.5%
WIBAUX	642	619	23	3.6%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	30,972	29,961	1,011	3.3%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	62,205	59,727	2,478	4.0%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

94 BM
APRIL 1994 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOY- MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	440,211	418,081	22,130	5.0%
YELLOWSTONE	67,317	64,724	2,593	3.9%
CASCADE	36,426	34,590	1,836	5.0%
BEAVERHEAD	4,871	4,706	165	3.4%
BIG HORN	4,728	4,116	612	12.9%
BLAINE	3,246	3,013	233	7.2%
BROADWATER	1,874	1,817	57	3.0%
CARBON	4,135	3,899	236	5.7%
CARTER	1,079	1,041	38	3.5%
CHOUTEAU	2,941	2,852	89	3.0%
CUSTER	6,648	6,404	244	3.7%
DANIELS	1,317	1,301	16	1.2%
DAWSON	5,197	5,055	142	2.7%
DEER LODGE	3,936	3,644	292	7.4%
FALLON	1,637	1,603	34	2.1%
FERGUS	6,218	5,943	275	4.4%
FLATHEAD	37,116	34,600	2,516	6.8%
GALLATIN	34,162	33,169	993	2.9%
GARFIELD	1,100	1,053	47	4.3%
GLACIER	4,775	4,179	596	12.5%
GOLDEN VALLEY	606	557	49	8.1%
GRANITE	1,387	1,296	91	6.6%
HILL	8,965	8,509	456	5.1%
JEFFERSON	4,259	4,132	127	3.0%
JUDITH BASIN	1,133	1,081	52	4.6%
LAKE	9,438	8,760	678	7.2%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,024	26,033	991	3.7%
LIBERTY	1,116	1,088	28	2.5%
LINCOLN	8,234	6,928	1,306	15.9%
MCCONE	1,256	1,222	34	2.7%
MADISON	3,279	3,134	145	4.4%
MEAGHER	1,002	942	60	6.0%
MINERAL	1,708	1,532	176	10.3%
MISSOULA	48,654	46,448	2,206	4.5%
MUSSELSHELL	1,944	1,817	127	6.5%
PARK	10,048	9,574	474	4.7%
PETROLEUM	320	313	7	2.2%
PHILLIPS	2,727	2,631	96	3.5%
PONDERA	3,264	3,182	82	2.5%
POWDER RIVER	1,310	1,283	27	2.1%
POWELL	2,639	2,440	199	7.5%
PRAIRIE	719	701	18	2.5%
RAVALLI	13,831	13,016	815	5.9%
RICHLAND	5,765	5,454	311	5.4%
ROOSEVELT	4,559	4,166	393	8.6%
ROSEBUD	4,424	4,119	305	6.9%
SANDERS	3,884	3,473	411	10.6%
SHERIDAN	2,351	2,319	32	1.4%
SILVER BOW	16,764	15,969	795	4.7%
STILLWATER	3,791	3,654	137	3.6%
SWEET GRASS	1,818	1,774	44	2.4%
TETON	3,180	3,095	85	2.7%
TOOLE	3,066	2,959	107	3.5%
TREASURE	519	507	12	2.3%
VALLEY	4,575	4,432	143	3.1%
WHEATLAND	1,289	1,229	60	4.7%
WIBAUX	638	604	34	5.3%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	31,283	30,165	1,118	3.6%
MSL/RAVALLI LMA	62,485	59,464	3,021	4.8%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1994 ANNUAL DATA													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ^{1/}	428.9	430.5	434.9	440.2	438.8	444.6							
EMPLOYED PERSONS	400.1	401.7	408.8	418.1	419.9	425.8							
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE ^{2/}	0	0	0	0	0	0							
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	30.2	29.2	33.1	36.2	38.0	38.6							
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	28.9	28.8	26.4	22.1	18.9	18.9							
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED ^{3/}	6.7%	6.7%	6.1%	5.0%	4.3%	4.2%							
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.6%	5.4%	5.1%	5.3%	4.7%	4.1%							
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.3%	7.7%	6.8%	6.2%	5.9%	6.2%							
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.7%	6.5%	6.5%	6.4%	6.0%	6.0%							

1993 ANNUAL DATA													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ^{1/}	418.2	421.4	423.1	425.0	426.3	435.3	439.3	435.3	425.9	427.6	421.8	424.8	427.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	386.3	389.4	392.6	400.3	401.8	408.2	414.6	414.0	405.2	404.8	396.6	398.3	401.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE ^{2/}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.5	27.1	31.1	31.3	31.0	31.2	29.5	26.4	28.7	25.9	25.0	29.0	30.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	31.9	32.1	30.4	24.8	24.4	27.1	24.7	21.3	20.7	22.8	25.3	26.5	26.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED ^{3/}	7.6%	7.6%	7.2%	5.8%	5.7%	6.2%	5.6%	4.9%	4.8%	5.3%	6.0%	6.2%	6.2%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.5%	6.2%	6.2%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%	6.0%	5.9%	6.2%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.9%	7.7%	7.3%	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.3%	6.1%	6.0%	6.8%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.8%

1992 ANNUAL DATA													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ^{1/}	411.7	416.0	418.7	421.5	423.6	432.1	434.7	430.3	422.3	422.5	423.6	419.1	423.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	378.4	381.8	386.5	394.8	396.9	402.7	408.2	406.6	398.6	397.5	396.6	390.9	395.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE ^{2/}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.0	27.5	32.3	34.0	32.6	34.8	37.0	34.8	34.4	30.2	28.6	28.3	31.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.3	34.1	32.1	26.6	26.7	29.4	26.4	23.5	23.4	25.0	27.1	28.2	28.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED ^{3/}	8.1%	8.2%	7.7%	6.3%	6.3%	6.8%	6.1%	5.5%	5.6%	5.9%	6.4%	6.7%	6.7%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%	6.5%	6.7%	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.6%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	8.0%	8.1%	7.7%	7.1%	7.2%	7.8%	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.4%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.6%	7.6%	7.5%	7.4%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%

1991 ANNUAL DATA													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ^{1/}	397.2	400.0	401.9	404.2	404.1	411.6	415.2	413.8	407.3	407.9	410.2	410.8	408.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	366.5	367.5	369.1	376.4	378.1	383.3	386.2	390.4	383.8	382.5	381.3	380.0	379.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE ^{2/}	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	22.0	22.1	26.7	30.4	31.0	36.3	37.8	34.7	31.4	33.0	25.1	24.9	29.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.7	32.5	32.8	27.8	25.9	28.3	26.1	23.3	23.5	25.4	28.9	30.8	28.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED ^{3/}	7.7%	8.1%	8.2%	6.9%	6.4%	6.9%	6.3%	5.6%	5.8%	6.2%	7.1%	7.5%	6.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.5%	6.7%	7.1%	7.1%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	7.0%	7.1%	6.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.0%	7.2%	7.1%	6.5%	6.6%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.8%	6.8%	6.7%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	7.1%	6.7%

^{1/}ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS; INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY, REVISED TO 1994 BENCHMARKS.

^{2/}NON-ADDITIVE; INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

^{3/}COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.

*UNDER 50

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

93BM

(Page 1)

1994

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1994	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON - FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	322.7	323.3	325.5	328.6	334.3	339.5							
TOTAL PRIVATE	248.4	247.7	249.6	251.8	256.7	263.5							
GOODS PRODUCING	39.3	38.9	39.0	40.5	42.1	44.1							
SERVICE PRODUCING	283.4	284.4	286.5	288.1	292.2	295.4							
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	209.1	208.8	210.6	211.3	214.6	219.4							
MINING	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6							
METAL MINING	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3							
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3							
COAL MINING	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0							
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6							
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7							
CONSTRUCTION	11.3	10.9	11.4	13.1	14.5	15.9							
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.3							
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.4							
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.2							
MANUFACTURING	22.6	22.6	22.2	21.8	22.0	22.6							
DURABLE GOODS	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.3	13.4	13.9							
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.7							
*LOGGING	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.4							
SAWMILLS & PLANING	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9							
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0							
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0							
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7							
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4							
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9							
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	19.8	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.5	20.6							
TRANSPORTATION	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.6	12.6							
RAILROAD	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3							
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4							
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.9							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0							
COMMUNICATIONS	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4							
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7							
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6							
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7							
TRADE	86.6	85.8	86.4	87.2	88.9	91.2							
WHOLESALE TRADE	17.1	16.9	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.5							
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1							
MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8							
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9							
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.4							
GROCERIES & RELATED	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5							
PETROLEUM, PETROL PRD	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2							
MISC NONDURABLE GOODS	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2							
RETAIL TRADE	69.5	68.9	69.2	69.8	71.5	73.7							
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8							
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8							
DEPARTMENT STORES	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8							
FOOD STORES	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.6							
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.6							
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6							

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1994

S3 BM

(Page 2)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1994	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
GAS STATIONS	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6							
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4							
FURN. HOMEFURN. EQUIP	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8							
EATING & DRINKING	25.5	25.6	25.8	26.0	27.0	28.2							
MISC RETAIL	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.5							
DRUG STORES	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1							
MISC SHOPPING GOODS	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8							
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.3							
FINANCE	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0							
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9							
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3							
INSURANCE	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1							
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1							
INSURANCE AGENTS	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0							
REAL ESTATE	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2							
SERVICES	87.7	88.2	89.3	89.1	90.0	92.3							
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.9	9.6							
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7							
BUSINESS SERVICES	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.9							
AUTO & MISC REPAIR	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2							
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.8							
HEALTH SERVICES	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.2	29.3	29.4							
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0							
HOSPITALS	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8							
LEGAL SERVICES	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2							
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.3							
SOCIAL SERVICES	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3	8.7							
INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5							
RESIDENTIAL CARE	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8							
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.5							
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0							
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7							
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4							
<u>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</u>	74.3	75.6	75.9	76.8	77.6	76.0							
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.8	13.4	14.7							
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	22.0	22.5	22.4	22.7	22.1	19.1							
STATE EDUCATION	11.6	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.3	8.2							
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.9							
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	40.2	40.9	41.3	41.3	42.1	42.2							
LOCAL EDUCATION	26.9	27.6	28.0	27.7	27.8	25.6							
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.6	14.2	16.6							

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1994

938M

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1994	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	160.6	160.9	160.8	161.7	164.3	164.7							
TOTAL PRIVATE	120.7	120.3	120.0	120.7	123.0	124.8							
MINING	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8							
CONSTRUCTION	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6							
MANUFACTURING	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7							
DURABLE GOODS	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1							
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6							
TCU 1/	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5							
TRANSPORTATION	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5							
TRADE	40.9	40.4	40.3	40.9	42.6	42.7							
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.1							
RETAIL TRADE	36.5	35.9	36.0	36.5	37.9	38.6							
EATING & DRINKING	14.5	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.6	16.1							
FIRE 2/	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.3							
FINANCE	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8							
SERVICES	57.3	57.6	57.5	57.4	58.0	59.2							
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.4							
HEALTH SERVICES	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.4	24.4							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	39.9	40.6	40.8	41.0	41.3	39.9							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.0							
STATE GOVERNMENT	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9	9.1							
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	24.1	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.9	24.8							

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	June 1994	May 1994	Apr. 1994	June 1993	June 1994	May 1994	Apr. 1994	June 1993
	*TOTAL PRIVATE	223.8	217.1	211.8	220.4	\$327.52	\$332.15	\$325.26
MINING	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	\$636.89	\$639.18	\$640.97	\$615.38
*CONSTRUCTION	12.8	11.5	10.2	12.8	\$602.53	\$615.04	\$573.40	\$575.35
MANUFACTURING	16.8	16.3	16.2	17.6	\$491.88	\$491.44	\$480.29	\$469.86
Durable Goods	11.6	11.1	11.1	12.3	\$482.80	\$486.01	\$470.34	\$466.05
Non-Durable	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	\$511.29	\$502.74	\$503.12	\$477.12
*TCU 1/	18.5	18.3	17.9	18.4	\$563.70	\$563.66	\$549.40	\$542.33
*Transportation	11.4	11.3	11.0	11.4	\$538.53	\$533.33	\$516.36	\$520.58
*Comm. & Util.	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	\$603.01	\$614.20	\$602.82	\$578.59
*TRADE	80.4	78.4	76.4	79.4	\$232.67	\$232.74	\$230.88	\$231.19
*Wholesale Trade	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.3	\$377.57	\$378.03	\$376.16	\$370.94
*Retail Trade	65.8	63.8	62.0	65.1	\$200.04	\$199.37	\$197.26	\$200.57
*FIRE 2/	12.2	12.0	11.9	12.0	\$351.62	\$356.21	\$351.00	\$323.43
*SERVICES	78.6	76.2	75.0	75.9	\$270.19	\$280.26	\$278.44	\$273.89
	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	June 1994	May 1994	Apr. 1994	June 1993	June 1994	May 1994	Apr. 1994	June 1993
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.3	32.5	32.3	32.6	\$10.14	\$10.22	\$10.07	\$9.93
MINING	40.8	40.2	40.8	40.7	\$15.61	\$15.90	\$15.71	\$15.12
*CONSTRUCTION	38.5	39.1	37.6	37.0	\$15.65	\$15.73	\$15.25	\$15.55
MANUFACTURING	39.7	39.6	39.4	38.2	\$12.39	\$12.41	\$12.19	\$12.30
Durable Goods	40.0	40.4	40.2	39.0	\$12.07	\$12.03	\$11.70	\$11.95
Non-Durable	39.0	37.8	37.8	36.2	\$13.11	\$13.30	\$13.31	\$13.18
*TCU 1/	39.2	38.9	38.5	38.3	\$14.38	\$14.49	\$14.27	\$14.16
*Transportation	40.4	40.1	39.0	39.2	\$13.33	\$13.30	\$13.24	\$13.28
*Comm. & Util.	37.2	37.0	37.7	36.9	\$16.21	\$16.60	\$15.99	\$15.68
*TRADE	30.1	29.8	29.6	30.3	\$7.73	\$7.81	\$7.80	\$7.63
*Wholesale Trade	36.2	35.9	36.1	36.8	\$10.43	\$10.53	\$10.42	\$10.08
*Retail Trade	28.7	28.4	28.1	28.9	\$6.97	\$7.02	\$7.02	\$6.94
*FIRE 2/	36.4	36.2	36.0	36.3	\$9.66	\$9.84	\$9.75	\$8.91
*SERVICES	29.4	30.2	30.2	30.5	\$9.19	\$9.28	\$9.22	\$8.98

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NON SUPERVISORY AND NON GOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX – U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982–1984 = 100)

	1994		1993		1992	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	146.2	143.6	142.6	140.3	138.1	136.0
February	146.7	144.0	143.1	140.7	138.6	136.4
March	147.2	144.4	143.6	141.1	139.3	137.0
April	147.4	144.7	144.0	141.6	139.5	137.3
May	147.5	144.9	144.2	141.9	139.7	137.6
June	148.0	145.4	144.4	142.0	140.2	138.1
July			144.4	142.1	140.5	138.4
August			144.8	142.4	140.9	138.8
September			145.1	142.6	141.3	139.1
October			145.7	143.3	141.8	139.6
November			145.8	143.4	142.0	139.8
December			145.8	143.3	141.9	139.8
Dec-to-Dec %			2.7%	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:			144.5	142.1	140.3	138.2
Ann Avg %			3.0%	2.8%	3.0%	2.9%

Expenditure Category	Relative Importance	Jun. 1994	% Change From		Ann Average %	
			May 1994	Jun. 1993	1993	1992
ALL ITEMS	100%	148.0	0.3%	2.5%	3.0%	3.0%
Food & Beverages	18%	144.2	0.1%	2.2%	2.1%	1.4%
Housing	42%	144.9	0.6%	2.4%	2.7%	2.9%
Apparel & Upkeep	6%	133.8	-1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	2.5%
Transportation	18%	133.8	0.8%	2.7%	3.1%	2.2%
Medical Care	6%	210.4	0.3%	4.6%	5.9%	7.4%
Entertainment	4%	149.8	-0.1%	3.0%	2.5%	2.8%
Other Goods & Services	6%	197.6	0.3%	2.3%	5.2%	6.8%

Purchasing Power Of Consumer Dollar:	Jun. 1994	May 1994	Jun. 1993	Ann Average	
	1994	1994	1993	1993	1992
(1982–84 = \$1.00)	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.69	\$0.69	\$0.71

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W), AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982–84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VII
NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Apr.	Apr.	Year-to-Date		AREAS	Apr.	Apr.	Year-to-Date	
	To Jun.	To Jun.	1994	1993		To Jun.	To Jun.	1994	1993
STATE OF MONTANA	1193	960	2284	1834	HAVRE LFA	28	21	48	35
GREAT FALLS MSA	88	52	172	113	BLAINE	1	4	4	8
BILLINGS MSA	150	124	304	250	HILL	21	16	36	24
					LIBERTY	6	1	8	3
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	72	71	146	122	HELENA LFA	65	58	142	102
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	73	57	145	117	BROADWATER	2	3	6	9
BEAVERHEAD	19	13	34	30	JEFFERSON	7	5	15	9
DEER LODGE	5	1	10	6	LEWIS & CLARK	56	50	121	84
GRANITE	6	2	9	5					
MADISON	8	12	22	16	KALISPELL LFA	167	151	332	277
POWELL	6	2	11	4	FLATHEAD	112	106	225	194
SILVER BOW	29	27	59	56	LAKE	33	28	62	48
					LINCOLN	22	17	45	35
BOZEMAN LFA	132	118	269	214	LEWISTOWN LFA	31	15	51	45
GALLATIN	98	92	213	169	FERGUS	24	7	37	24
MEAGHER	3	1	6	4	GOLDEN VALLEY	0	1	0	2
PARK	31	25	50	41	JUDITH BASIN	1	1	3	2
					MUSSELSHELL	4	3	7	8
GLASGOW LFA	38	22	55	51	PETROLEUM	0	1	0	1
DANIELS	3	2	6	6	WHEATLAND	2	2	4	8
PHILLIPS	4	4	9	12	MILES CITY LFA	33	31	45	52
ROOSEVELT	13	5	17	13	CARTER	1	0	3	1
SHERIDAN	5	2	5	6	CUSTER	17	16	25	26
VALLEY	13	9	18	14	FALLON	5	3	5	6
					POWDER RIVER	1	2	2	3
GLENDIVE LFA	23	23	49	32	ROSEBUD	8	10	9	14
DAWSON	9	8	17	13	TREASURE	1	0	1	2
GARFIELD	2	0	4	0	MISSOULA LFA	221	165	399	324
MCCOONE	3	0	7	0	MINERAL	11	2	16	3
PRAIRIE	0	0	0	0	MISSOULA	139	105	246	213
RICHLAND	9	14	21	17	RAVALLI	56	47	108	86
WIBAUX	0	1	0	2	SANDERS	15	11	29	22
					SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	36	18	62	37
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	36	34	65	63	CHOUTEAU	3	3	8	7
BIG HORN	7	16	14	19	GLACIER	16	7	25	11
CARBON	14	8	26	21	PONDERA	4	3	8	6
STILLWATER	11	7	20	17	TETON	5	2	8	7
SWEET GRASS	4	3	5	6	TOOLE	8	3	13	6

LFA: Labor Force Area

MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area

THE NEW BUSINESS TALLY INCLUDES SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH AMOUNTS TO NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL NEW BUSINESSES.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- 1.) **Civilian Labor Force**-The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.
- 2.) **Employed**-Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
- 3.) **Unemployed**-Those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
- 4.) **Unemployed Rate**-The number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
- 5.) **Residence Data**-A count of people by where people live.
- 6.) **Establishment Data**-A count of jobs by where people work.
- 7.) **Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series**-To facilitate the evaluation of labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.
- 8.) **MSA**-Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.
- 9.) **LFA**-Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.
- 10.) **SDA**-The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as a Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).
- 11.) **Benchmarking**-A continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revision. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.
- 12.) **CES-790 Program**-The Current Employment Statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Reliability of CES Estimates

The relatively large size of the CES 790 sample (*see table below*) assures a high degree of accuracy, but the CES estimates may differ from a complete count. A link relative technique is used to estimate employment. This requires the use of the previous month's estimate as a base in computing the current month's estimate. Thus errors may accumulate over several months. To remove the error in the estimates, the CES is adjusted annually to a new benchmark. The base of the benchmark is the 202, which is a complete count of all employees who are covered by Montana unemployment insurance laws. The 202 is adjusted for employees who are not covered by the state's unemployment insurance laws through the use of special surveys of that noncovered employment. The benchmark revision also adjusts the estimates for changes in industrial classification of individual establishments. The *following table* presents the amount and percent revision of All Employees at the most recent benchmark for major industry divisions.

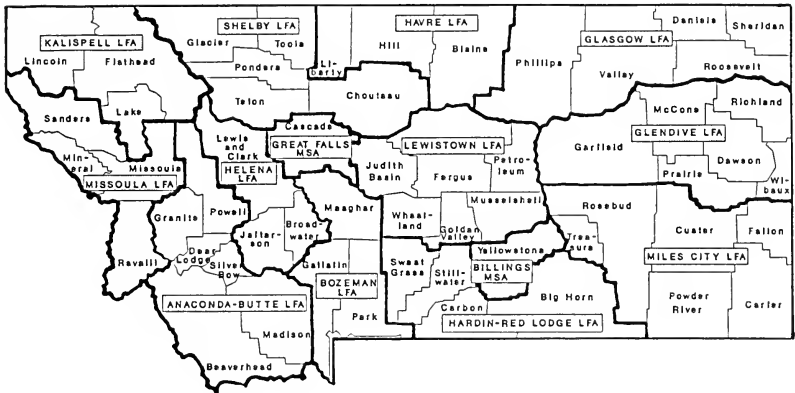
Industry Title	Final Est. 3/93	Benchmark 3/93	Amount Revised 3/93	Percent Revised 3/93	Sample Units 3/93	Sample Employ. 3/93	Sample % of Universe
TOTAL Nonagricultural	316.6	314.4	-2.2	-0.69%	2,120	128.6	41%
TOTAL Private	241.1	238.9	-2.2	-0.91%	1,928	80.1	34%
Goods Producing	39.1	38.0	-1.1	-2.81%	413	16.7	44%
Private Service Producing	202.0	200.9	-1.1	-0.54%	1,515	63.4	32%
Mining	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.00%	77	3.5	61%
Construction	11.1	10.0	-1.1	-9.91%	126	2.1	21%
Manufacturing	22.3	22.3	0.0	0.00%	210	11.1	50%
Durable Goods	14.0	13.9	-0.1	-0.71%	140	7.3	53%
Nondurable Goods	8.3	8.4	0.1	1.20%	70	3.8	45%
Transport, Commun. & Utilities	19.7	20.1	0.4	2.03%	147	10.3	51%
Trade	84.8	82.5	-2.3	-2.71%	688	20.5	25%
Wholesale	16.4	16.1	-0.3	-1.83%	192	4.4	27%
Retail	68.4	66.4	-2.0	-2.92%	496	16.1	24%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	14.4	14.5	0.1	0.69%	190	6.2	43%
Services	83.1	83.8	0.7	0.84%	490	26.4	32%
Government	75.5	75.5	0.0	0.00%	192	48.5	64%

Women Workers, Production Workers, and Hours and Earnings estimates are not subject to benchmark revisions at the estimating cell level because there is no universe count available. These categories are entirely sample based. The broader groupings may be affected by changes in employment weights as the cells are reaggregated during benchmarking.

SOURCES OF DATA

- S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.
- S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.
- S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.
- S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, non-supervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures — that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.
- S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on Women Workers is computed as a ratio of All Employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.
- S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

Montana's Labor Force Areas



For more information, contact:

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